

List No (137)

66

For Office Use Only

TYPE
59 to 68

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA



Handwritten notes:
Tribal Staff
28/3/14

**SOCIO - ECONOMIC STUDY OF
BHOPALPATTANAM PROJECT
IN
GADCHIROLI DISTRICT
(MAHARASHTRA STATE)**

Tribal Research and Training Institute,
28, Queen's Garden,
Pune - 411 001.
1986

114

For Office Use only

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF
BHOPALPATTANAM PROJECT

IN
GADCHIROLI DISTRICT
(MAHARASHTRA STATE)

Tribal Research and Training Institute,
28, Queen's Garden,
Pune - 411 001

1986

P R E F A C E

The present study mainly deals with the sociocultural aspects of the tribal people along with the assessment of economic losses of public and private properties in the submergence area of proposed Bhopalpattanam Project in Aheri Tahsil of Gadchiroli district. Moreover, an attempt has been made to find out some ways and means for proper rehabilitation of the tribal people to be affected by the project with due consideration to preserve their ethnic identity.

The report on socio-economic study of Joint Bhopalpattanam project has been undertaken and completed by Shri D.M.Raskar, Research Officer, with the help of four local investigators appointed for the purpose, under my guidance.

I am thankful to the Officers of the Irrigation, Forest and Geology Department for providing available information for this study. I am also thankful to the Project Officer of I.T.D.P.Etapalli for extending his co-operation in the present study.

I am sure that this report and the suggestions made therein will be helpful to the authorities incharge of rehabilitation work of the tribal people affected by the submergence of Joint Bhopalpattanam project.

(Dr.G.M.Gare)
Director,
Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Pune-1.

Place : Pune

Date :

C O N T E N T S

| | <u>Pages</u> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Chapter One : Introduction | 1 |
| Chapter Two : Objective, Methodology and Coverage of the Study | 11 |
| Chapter Three : A general study of the project area | 15 |
| Chapter Four : Major Tribal Groups in the Project Area | 23 |
| Chapter Five : Economic losses to the people in the project area | 34 |
| Chapter Six : Economic losses of public properties in the project area | 45 |
| Chapter Seven : Conclusions | 54 |
| Chapter Eight : The Scheme of model rehabilitation of the displaced persons Some suggestions | 59 |

CHAPTER - I

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Bhopalpattnam project is a Joint Hydrel Project between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States. The Dam site of the proposed project is located on the Indravati river which forms the boundary between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The Hydrel Scheme across the Indravati river was first conceived in the year 1962 by Maharashtra and M.P.States, when they submitted their joint project report on Krishna Godavari Commission (Gulhati Commission).

After protracted discussions, the two States come to an agreement regarding full reservoir level as R.L.200.25 mtrs. (i.e.657 feet) and Maximum Water Level (MWL) as R.L.201.16 mtrs. (i.e.660 feet) in February,1973. In 1974, there was a further agreement between the two States that the cost and benefits of this Hydro project would be shared in the proportion of 45:55 by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh respectively. It was also decided that M.P.should investigate and prepare this project report and submit it to the Government of India after the approval of the two States. In August,1978 the dispute regarding sharing of Indravati waters (part of Godavari water dispute) between Orissa,M.P.,Maharashtra and Andhra States and details of an agreement of Inchampalli project were settled. Thus, the way for this project and its exact scope was cleared up.

With the agreement on Inchampalli project,between Maharashtra,M.P.and Andhra Pradesh, the idea of irrigating some area of former Sironcha tahsil of Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra and Bhopalpattanam tahsil of M.P.from Bhopalpattanam project had to be given up, as the area being contemplated for irrigation would now go under Inchampalli reservoir submergence. Thus, this project has become a purely Hydro project. This final picture of the project has also become part of the.

discussion of the Godavari water disputes Tribunal Report in the year 1980.

In the 17th meeting of the Maharashtra, M.P. Inter-State Control Board for Joint Irrigation and Hydro projects held at Pune on 10th August, 1982, it was decided to minimise the distress caused to the people (mostly tribals) living in the submergence area of the project and they should be rehabilitated by providing housing, agricultural land and irrigation facilities as also to protect their cultural heritage. It was also decided that this socio-economic study should be allotted to the T.R.I. Pune as far as Maharashtra State is concerned.

Location of the Project and approach :

The Bhopalpattanam Dam site is located at an attitude $90^{\circ}, 3'.45'$ and Longitude $80^{\circ}, 19'.5''$. The site is about 9 kms. away from Dechali village in Aheri tahsil of Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra and 32 kms. away from Bhopalpattanam town in Bastar District of M.P. (after which the project is named). The Indravati river - on which the dam is proposed - forms boundary between Maharashtra and M.P. Village Dechali is approachable in fair season only from Gimalgatta which is on State Highway from Ballarpur to Sironcha (i.e. 8 H No. 7 B). However, a road of State Highway standard is under construction for approach to Dechali village under Public Works and Housing Department, Chandrapur. The length of this Highway is about 24 kms. upto Dechali. Out of this 24 kms. length, first eight kms. from Jimalgatta has been completed as W.B.M. surface with cross drainage works and the further length of 16 kms. is under construction. Since 1982, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been spent on this work. The nearest railway station to the project is Ballarpur which is about 225 kms. from the Dam site. The project area is located in a dense forest clad and in an under-developed

regions of Maharashtra and M.P. and suffers from poor communication facilities. At present, there does not exist approach roads or even cart tracks leading to the Dam site directly.

Project at a glance :

The main works involved in the project are :-

- (a) A masonry dam 91.65 mtrs high above river bed level (non over flow 387.67 mtrs. in a total length of 569.17 mtrs.)
- (b) An underground power house on left bank 237 mtrs. length to accommodate 8 units of 125 M.W. each, with space left for about 3 units to accommodate further future expansion by conventional turbines/reversible turbines/pumping back capacity to increase the much needed peaking power to the States of Maharashtra and M.P.

In the initial phase a power generation of 285 M.W. firm power estimated with installed capacity of 1000 M.W. (load factor 28.5%).

Bhopalpattanam dam is the terminal dam on Indravati river. An agreement has been reached on the Inchampalli dam (F.R.L. 370 ft.) on Godawari river between Maharashtra, M.P. and Andhra States. The reservoir water of Inchampalli backs upto Bhopalpattanam dam site. The agreement also provides that Maharashtra and M.P. may introduced pumped storage schemes in their joint Bhopalpattanam Hydro Electric project at any stage, without any obligation to maintain any specific level at any time at the Inchampalli reservoir.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 402.94 Crores as per the details below :-

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Rs. Crores</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Unit I - Dam and appurtenant works | 121.01 |
| 2) Unit II - Power House, Switch Yard and Transmission lines etc. | 281.93 |
| Total | <u>402.94</u> |

The project is programmed for construction in 7 years including one pre-construction year (total 8 years). On completion, the project will -

- (a) generate 285 M.W. of firm power
- (b) provide peaking power to the extent of 1000 M.W. at a rate of Rs.4,000/- per km. of installed capacity.
- (c) provide annual gross revenue of Rs.51.14 crores.
- (d) give a return of 10.58% at the end of 10 years after completion of the project.

Salient features of the project

Location :

- 1) States : Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra
- 2) Districts : Left flank of the dam and Power House is located in Baster Dist. of M.P. and right flank is located in Aheri tahsil of Gadchiroli district.
- 3) Latitude : 19° .3' 45"
- 4) Longitude : 80° 13' 5"
- 5) River : Indravati
- 6) Situation : Bhopalpattanam dam is situated 9 kms. away from Mettimarka village in Bijapur tahsil of Baster district in M.P. The site is about 31 kms. away from Bhopalpattanam and is approachable by forest road. However, the town Bhopalpattanam is connected by metaled road.

| <u>Hydrology</u> | <u>C.C.S. Unit</u> | <u>P.P.S. Unit</u> |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Catchment area upto dam site | 37,933.14 sq.kms. | 14,646.00 sq. miles |
| (a) N.P. | 26,174.54 " | 10,106.00 " |
| (b) Crise | 7,226.1 " | 2,790.00 " |
| (c) Maharashtra | 4,532.50 " | 1,750.00 " |
| 2) Maximum annual rain-fall (1944) | 2,354.58 mm. | 97.70 inches |
| 3) Minimum annual rain-fall (1972) | 496.00 " | 19.59 " |
| 4) Average annual rain-fall (1943 to 1976) | 1,495.00 " | 57.95 " |

| <u>Hydrology</u> | <u>C.C.S.Unit</u> | <u>P.P.S.Unit</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 5) Design and flood | 50,636 cusec | 17,893 lakh cusec |
| 6) Actual observed maximum flood at Pathagudam gauge and discharge site (1959) | 16,408 MCM | 13,297 MAF |
| 7) Available run off at Bhopalpattanam from (1943 to 1976) | | |
| (a) 50% dependability | 19,490 MCM | 15.80 MAF |
| (b) 75% dependability | 14,800 MCM | 128.00 MAF |
| (c) 90% dependability | 9,868 MCM | 8.00 MAF |
| (d) Reservation for upstream use | 1,234 MCM | 1.00 MAF |
| (e) Upto Bodhghat between Bodhghat and Bhopalpattanam | 6,499 MCM | 5,267 MAF |

Reservoir Data

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1) Maximum water level | 201.160 mtrs. | 660.00 fts. |
| 2) Full reservoir level | 200.254 mtrs. | 657.00 fts. |
| 3) Dead storage level | 176.48 mtrs. | 579.00 fts. |
| 4) River bed level | 112.56 " | 369.25 fts. |
| 5) Water spread at F.R.L. | 71,174 Ha. | 1,75,870 " |
| 6) Gross storage at F.R.L. | 9,494 MCM | 7.69 MAF |
| 7) Dead Storage | 1,073 MCM | 0.970 MAF |
| 8) Liver storage | 8.422 MCM | 6.82 MAF |
| 9) Maximum flood water level | 142.12 mtrs. | 466.28 fts. |
| 10) Tahsils in which sub-mergence area lies |) Bijapur in M.P. and Aheri and) Etapalli in Maharashtra. | |
| 11) No. of villages affected (M.S.) | - 88 | |
| 12) No. of persons displaced - (M.S.) | - 13,419 | |
| 13) Total area submerged at F.R.L.657 for Bhopalpattanam - (M.S.) | 425 sq.metres | |

(* M.S. = Maharashtra State)

The Dam

| | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| a) Top of the dam (level of road bridge) | 204.21 mtrs. | 670.00 fts. |
| b) Crest level | 183.49 mtrs. | 602.00 fts. |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| c) Foundation level | 106.56 mtrs. | 349.52 ft. |
| d) Maximum height upto road level above foundation | 97.65 " | 320.43 fts. |
| e) Maximum height upto crest above foundation | 76.93 " | 252.48 " |
| f) Length of spillway | 387.67 " | 1271.95 " |
| g) No.& size of crest gates | 17 Nos. | 17 Nos. |
| | 18.266 mtrs. | 60' x 55' |
| | 16.764 mtrs. | |

14) Non-Overflow Dam :

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| a) Length of non-overflow dam | 181.50 mtrs. | 595.50 fts. |
| b) Maximum height above foundation | 60.22 " | 197.58 " |

15) Power Dam :

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) Top of the dam | - | Power House will be located underground in a Cavern on left bank. |
| b) No.& size of penstock- | 1 No. 7.25 mtrs. | 23.78 fts. diametre diametres |
| c) Maximum discharge through the penstock | 186.62 cusecs | 6586 cusecs |

Power

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) No.& size of units to be installed | - | 8 units (conventional) of 125 MW and space provided for 3 units of 75 MW reversible. |
| b) Type of turbine | - | Francis turbines for future expansion. |
| c) Installed capacity | - | 1,000 M.W. |
| d) Head (Range of operation) | - | 90.55 mtrs.297 fts.to 66.78 mtrs.218.94 fts. |

16) Power Developments :

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--------|
| a) Continuous (firm) | - | 285 MW |
| b) Secondary | - | - |

17) Estimated cost :

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|
| a) Unit I Dam | - | Rs.12,101 Lakhs |
| b) Unit II and III power- | - | Rs.28,193 lakhs |

- c) Cost per K.W. or installed capacity - Rs.40,294.00 lakhs
- 18) Benefits :
- a) Annual (gross revenue from sale of power) - Rs.5114 Lakhs
- 19) Financial Returns :
- Percentage return at the end of 10 years after completion of construction - Rs.10.58 Lakhs.

Need of the project and its place in overall planning :

The Bhopalpattanam Hydrel Project is one of the projects in advanced stage of investigation and fits, not only in the development of hydrel power in Indravati valley, but also in the overall development of Maharashtra and M.P.States. M.P. State at present is difficient in hydrel power for optimum operation and peaking power is an urgent necessity of the state. Besides, this project benefits Maharashtra in urgent need of hydrel power for peaking purposes. Additional space has been provided for further expansion either by for conventional units or for reversible units.

Selection of the site for the Dam :

At the proposed dam site, the river Indravati flows through a comparatively narrow gorge held between high rocky hill ranges on the border of Maharashtra and M.P.Stages. The width of the gorge is not sufficient to accomodate both the spillway and the power dam. Therefore, the location of the dam site necessitates the location of power house underground on the left bank of Indravati river.

Villages coming under submergence area of Bhopalpattanam project along with their population and geographical area as per 1981 Census are given in Table No.1.1 below :-

Table No. 1.1

List of villages from Aneri Tahsil coming under the submergence area of Bhopalpattanam Project.

| S. No. | Name of village | C.C. No. (1981) | Area in Ha. (as per 1981 cc) | Population 1981 Census | | Major tribes in the village |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Total | Tribal | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <u>Fully covered villages</u> | | | | | | |
| 1. | Akera | Included in Kurumpalli (c.c.413) | | | | |
| 2. | Aldandi | 360 | 222.03 | 151 | 146 | Madia |
| 3. | Arenda | 359 | 1657.08 | 244 | 199 | " |
| 4. | Asha | 438 | 46.10 | 94 | 88 | " |
| 5. | Brahmanpalli | 418 | 1233.19 | 617 | 117 | Madia, Gond |
| 6. | Baseguda | Included in Echli (c.c.No.417) | | | | |
| 7. | Bhangarampeta | 441 | 1370.68 | 468 | 449 | Gond, Madia, Pardhan |
| 8. | Chandra | 327 | 931.52 | 463 | 434 | Madia, Gond |
| 9. | Chandampalli | 358 | 1121.96 | 185 | 181 | " |
| 10. | Chintareu | Included in Chitweli (c.c.No.442) | | | | |
| 11. | Chitweli | 442 | 12.04 | 67 | 58 | Madia, Gond, Pardhan |
| 12. | Damrecha | 421 | 1042.84 | 869 | 438 | " |
| 13. | Dubaguda | 420 | 893.36 | 19 | 19 | Madia |
| 14. | Echli | 417 | 2243.25 | 816 | 163 | Madia, Mannewar |
| 15. | Garewada | 443 | 0.20 | 14 | 6 | Halba |
| 16. | Gatepalli | 297 | 82.60 | 163 | 163 | Madia |
| 17. | Gurja Kh. | 389 | 1140.00 | 44 | 44 | Madia |
| 18. | Jonawahi | 419 | 33.84 | 59 | 59 | Gond |
| 19. | Kachler | 295 | 85.45 | 92 | 92 | Madia |
| 20. | Kodekasa | 414 | 447.72 | 13 | 13 | Madia |
| 21. | Kodeepalli | 424 | 1416.79 | 301 | 257 | " |
| 22. | Koreli Bk. | 296 | 2238.23 | 502 | 350 | Madia, Gond |
| 23. | Kurumpalli | 413 | 1430.28 | 550 | 480 | Madia |
| 24. | Lankelguda | Included in Echli (c.c.No.417) | | | | |
| 25. | Madveli | 386 | 1058.78 | 239 | 232 | Gond, Madia |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------|-------------------------|
| 26. | Mandra | 422 | 1135.45 | 568 | 464 | Gond, Mannewar |
| 27. | Mannerajaram | 416 | 820.36 | 714 | 617 | Gond, Halba |
| 28. | Marampalli | 385 | 1287.48 | 216 | 193 | Gond |
| 29. | Micheguda | 355 | 22.92 | 41 | 41 | Madia |
| 30. | Modumadga | 446 | 13.64 | 51 | 34 | Madia |
| 31. | Mokela | 364 | 49.54 | 141 | 141 | Madia |
| 32. | Nainer | 411 | 62.87 | 106 | 106 | Madia |
| 33. | Naigudam | 439 | 26.56 | 88 | 88 | Gond |
| 34. | Palley | 362 | 1933.45 | 209 | 206 | Madia |
| 35. | Palekasa | Included in Kodeepalli (c.c.No.424) | | | | |
| 36. | Parli | 415 | 50.87 | 49 | 42 | Madia |
| 37. | Parimili | 328 | 956.91 | 836 | 463 | Gond |
| 38. | Rapelli | 363 | 86.21 | 224 | 222 | Madia |
| 39. | Ragiguda | Included in Echli (c.c.No.417) | | | | |
| 40. | Rela | 384 | 353.27 | 66 | 64 | Madia, Gorwar |
| 41. | Sipanpalli | 387 | 1591.72 | 143 | 141 | Madia |
| 42. | Tonder | 440 | 27.16 | 92 | 92 | Madia, Gond, Pardhan |
| 43. | Yermaner | 388 | 2082.32 | 458 | 347 | Madia |
| Total | | | 29,208.67 | 9,972 | 7249 | |
| <u>Partly affected villages from Aheri Tahsil</u> | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kandoli | 240 | 2504.98 | 922 | 791 | Madia |
| 2. | Koreli Kh. | 329 | 1193.49 | 133 | 133 | Madia |
| Total | | | 3,698.47 | 1,055 | 924 | |
| Grand Total of Aheri Tahsil | | | 32,907.14 | 11,027 | 8,173 | |

List of villages from Etapalli Tahsil coming under Submergence

| S. No. | Village | C.C.No. 1981 | Area in hectares | Population (1981) | | Major Tribes in the village |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Total | Tribal | |
| <u>Fully covered villages</u> | | | | | | |
| 1. | Boria | 368 | 863.67 | 147 | 147 | Gowari |
| 2. | Chinchoda | 366 | 889.52 | 294 | 291 | Halba |
| 3. | Gurnur | 365 | 25.43 | 110 | 110 | Gond |
| 4. | Jhareguda | 370 | 5.97 | 16 | 16 | Jaraka |
| 5. | Kasansur | 369 | 663.94 | 141 | 140 | Madia |
| 6. | Palli | 322 | 929.97 | 324 | 312 | Halba, Gond, Gowari |
| Total | | | 3378.50 | 1032 | 1016 | |
| <u>Partly covered villages</u> | | | | | | |
| 1. | Botanfundi | 274 | 1079.78 | 205 | 196 | Madia |
| 2. | Jinjgaon | 367 | 1136.48 | 354 | 333 | Gond |
| 3. | Kedmarra | 325 | 2.05 | - | - | |
| 4. | Koyanguda | 321 | 18.84 | 127 | 127 | Halba, Madia |
| 5. | Kudkeli | 298 | 1947.82 | 381 | 300 | Madia |
| 6. | Pantampalli | 324 | 1067.28 | 107 | 107 | Madia |
| 7. | Wateli | 74 | 921.03 | 186 | 183 | Madia, Gond, Gowari |
| Total | | | 6173.28 | 1360 | 1246 | |
| Grand Total of Etapalli | | | 9551.78 | 2392 | 2262 | |
| Grand Total of AHERI AND ETAPALLI Tahsils | | | 42458.92 | 13419 | 10435 | |

CHAPTER - II

OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY & COVERAGE OF THE STUDY

As stated earlier, in the 17th meeting of the Maharashtra and M.P. Interstate Control Board for Joint Irrigation and Hydel Projects, held at Pune on 10th August, 1982, it was decided that the socioeconomic survey of the tribal people in the area under-going submergence of Bhopalpattanam project should be allotted to the T.R.I. Pune. Accordingly, vide Govt. letter No. BPT-1082/495/ND, dated 4th October, 1982 from the Irrigation Department, T.R. Institute, Pune, has been saddled with the responsibility of conducting Eco-sociological Survey of lands and tribal people under submergence area of joint Bhopalpattanam project.

While undertaking the present study in hand, following objectives were kept in view :-

- (1) To take sociological study of people and area under submergence of Joint Bhopalpattanam project.
- (2) To assess value of economic losses of the area due to submergence.
- (3) To protect cultural heritage, preserve ethnic identity of tribal people in the area and to prevent their ethnocide.
- (4) To find out the means and ways of proper rehabilitation of the people which will minimise the distress to the people by providing them the basic amenities like housing and agricultural lands etc.
- (5) To assess views of the local people regarding the project itself.

These main objectives of the study consist of many other points such as collection of family details of each family and extent to which it is likely to be affected, impact of shifting them from the present area to other places making them landless, inventory of resources for their rehabilitation,

reliefs to be granted to them for their lands and study of area in the vicinity of the project etc.

Study Area :

In all 58 villages from Aheri and Etapalli tahsils of Gadchiroli district are the main area of the present study. Out of these 58 villages, 49 villages are fully affected while remaining 9 villages are partly affected villages. Tahsilwise break-up of fully and partly affected village is given in the following table :-

Table No. 2.1

Table showing Tahsilwise No. of fully and partly affected villages under submergence area of Joint Bhopalpattanam project.

| S.No. | Name of the Tahsil | No. of villages affected | | Total No. of villages |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | Fully affected | Partly affected | |
| 1. | Aheri | 43 | 2 | 45 |
| 2. | Etapalli | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| | Total | 49 | 9 | 58 |

Methodology :

To start with the work, the basic requisite information of the 58 villages under submergence (viz. villagewise total and tribal population, geographical area and area under forest etc.) was called from the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department Inchampalli submergency Survey Division, Chandrapur. As the requisite information was not received within the specific time, the same was collected by the representative of the Institute by paying several visits to the concerned offices. Discussions were also held with the concerned Executive Engineers to collect details of the project.

After collecting basic information about the project and in order to undertake the field work, two types of Schedules viz.

(a) Village Schedule and (b) Household Schedule were designed for collecting the socio-economic information of the villages and the households in the submergence area of the project.

It was decided to canvass the village schedule for all the 58 villages to be affected by the project. However, in case of family schedule (household schedule), taking into consideration many constraints like volume of work, geographical peculiarities of the area, time at the disposal, difficulty of languages spoken and known by the people in the area and lack of man power etc., it was decided that only 10% sample of total villages (i.e. 6 villages) should be taken and 100% households in those villages may be covered. Though the selection of these six villages was made purposive, it was a systematic one. The total geographical area under submergence was divided into six zones and from each zone a central village representing the characteristics of the whole zone in general was selected for canvassing the household schedules for 100% households.

To overcome the difficulty of languages spoken by the people in the submergence area and to carry out the survey work, Government of Maharashtra in Tribal Development Department sanctioned seasonal posts of 4 Investigators on fixed pay basis for a period of six months vide G.R.No.TRI-1082/75253/CR-52/D-3, dated 6th August 1985. Accordingly, 4 local qualified investigators knowing Telgu Madia, Gondi, Hindi, Marathi etc.were appointed for the field work. These Investigators were kept under direct control of the Project Officer, I.T.D.P.Etapalli. The work of the Investigagors was supervised by the R.O.,T.R.I. Pune by undertaking tour in submergence area every month.

The undermentioned table indicates the villages selected for canvassing the household schedule along with the number of household canvassed.

Table No. 2.2

Table showing the villages selected for canvassing the household schedules along with number of household canvassed.

| Sr. No. | Name of village | C.C. No. (1981) | Whether fully or partly affected | Tahsil | No. of households canvassed. |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Bhangaram Petta | 441 | Fully | Aheri | 117 |
| 2. | Mannerajaram | 416 | Fully | Aheri | 189 |
| 3. | Sipanpalli | 387 | Fully | Aheri | 31 |
| 4. | Nainer | 411 | Fully | Aheri | 22 |
| 5. | Perimili | 328 | Fully | Aheri | 179 |
| 6. | Koyanguda | 321 | Partly | Etapalli | 31 |
| Total | | | | | 567 |

The above table brings out the Tahsilwise break up of selected villages from Aheri and Etapalli tahsil. It is seen from the table that, all the 5 fully affected villages were from Aheri tahsil while only one partly affected villages was from Etapalli tahsil. The table also reveals that, in all 567 households from the six villages were contacted for canvassing the family schedule to know the views of the people about the project and their own rehabilitation.

CHAPTER - III

A GENERAL STUDY OF BHOPALPATTANAM PROJECT AREA

Bhopalpattanam Project area is the most undeveloped and backward area in Maharashtra State. As per 1981 Census, the total geographical area of the villages to be affected by the project is 425 sq.kms., out of which 418 sq.kms. area will actually be submerged in the project. Out of the total area to be affected by the project, forest land ranks first i.e. 292 sq.kms., Revenue land stands second in quantity i.e. 67 sq.kms. while private land stands at the bottom being 59 sq.kms.

Climate and Rainfall :

The climate of the project area is characterised as an oppressive hot summer with high percentage of humidity due to large and dense forest which makes the climate uncomfortable. The humidity discharge in this area is low in dry weather being 16 percent, while the monsoon season it becomes as high as 92 percent. During the rainy season there is heavy rainfall while the winter is equally severe. May is the hottest month of the year when average daily maximum temperature goes upto 45° centigrade. The average daily minimum temperature during winter season goes down upto 13.6° centigrade. Annual average rainfall in the project area is about 1469 mm. (i.e. 60 inches).

Forest :

Out of the total area to be submerged under the project, 70 percent area is forest. The project area is having the richest forest in Maharashtra State. These forest ranges cover valuable teak along with the lower quality of miscellaneous forests. The entire area is forest clad, wet deciduous mixed forest with high grass characteristics. These forests are generally of non-teak type and the species other than teak are "Ain, Bhawada,

Garvi, Mahuwa, Tendu and Bamboos etc.' which are economically less important. Teak occupies in appreciable quantities in small patches but scattered teak growth is found over a large area of the project.

The forest in the project area being dense, there finds a variety of wild animals which is a good source for attracting large number of tourists interested in observing the wild life and birds in their natural habits. Tigers, Panthors, Deers, Sambars, Rabits etc. are some of the important wild animals found in the area of Bhopalpattanam project.

Population and Density :

As per 1981 Census, total population of the villages under submergence area of Bhopalpattanam project is 13419, out of which tribal population is 10435. Percentage of tribal population to total population is as high as 78 percent having information regarding villagewise total, tribal population, S.T. households, number of tribal literates etc. in the submergence area of the project is given in the table No.3.1.

Table No. 3.1

List of villages from Aheri Tahsil under Submergence area of Bhopalpattanam project with their population, S.T. Households, and No. of S.T. literates etc.

| S. No. | Name of the village | C.C. No. | Population (1981) | | No. of S.T. H.Hs. | No. of Tribal literates | | |
|--------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|------|--------|
| | | | Total | Tribal | | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

Fully covered villages

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | Akera | | Included in Kurumpalli (CC 413) | | | | | |
| 2. | Aldandi | 360 | 151 | 146 | 15 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 3. | Arenda | 359 | 244 | 199 | 44 | - | - | - |
| 4. | Asha | 438 | 94 | 88 | 18 | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| 5. Brahmanpalli | | 418 | 617 | 117 | 15 | 13 | 13 | - |
| 6. Basegudo | Included in Echli (CC 417) | | | | | | | |
| 7. Bhangarampetta | | 441 | 468 | 449 | 86 | 47 | 47 | - |
| 8. Chandra | | 327 | 463 | 434 | 81 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 9. Chandampalli | | 358 | 185 | 181 | 33 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 10. Chintareu | Included in Chitweli (CC No.442) | | | | | | | |
| 11. Chitweli | | 442 | 67 | 58 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 12. Damrecha | | 421 | 869 | 438 | 157 | 15 | 14 | 1 |
| 13. Dubaguda | | 420 | 19 | 19 | 3 | - | - | - |
| 14. Echli | | 417 | 816 | 163 | 146 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 15. Garewada | | 443 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | -- |
| 16. Gatepalli | | 297 | 163 | 163 | 27 | - | - | - |
| 17. Gurja Khurd | | 389 | 44 | 44 | 6 | - | - | - |
| 18. Jonawahi | | 419 | 59 | 59 | 10 | - | - | - |
| 19. Kachler | | 295 | 92 | 92 | 16 | - | - | - |
| 20. Kodekasa | | 414 | 13 | 13 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 21. Kodapalli | | 424 | 301 | 257 | 51 | 4 | 4 | - |
| 22. Koreli Bk. | | 296 | 502 | 350 | 86 | - | - | - |
| 23. Kurumpalli | | 413 | 550 | 480 | 80 | - | - | - |
| 24. Lankelguda | Included in Echli (C.C.No.417) | | | | | | | |
| 25. Madvali | | 386 | 239 | 232 | 48 | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| 26. Mandra | | 422 | 568 | 464 | 106 | 12 | 12 | - |
| 27. Mannerajaram | | 416 | 714 | 617 | 108 | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| 28. Marampalli | | 385 | 216 | 193 | 44 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 29. Micheguda | | 355 | 41 | 41 | 7 | - | - | - |
| 30. Modumadgu | | 446 | 51 | 34 | 9 | - | - | - |
| 31. Mokela | | 364 | 141 | 141 | 21 | - | - | - |
| 32. Nainer | | 411 | 106 | 106 | 16 | -- | - | - |
| 33. Naigudam | | 439 | 88 | 88 | 12 | - | - | - |
| 34. Palley | | 362 | 209 | 206 | 31 | 20 | 18 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|---|
| 35. Palekasa | Included in Kodeopalli (CC No.424) | | | | | | | |
| 36. Parli | 415 | 49 | 42 | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| 37. Perimili | 328 | 836 | 463 | 151 | 142 | 120 | 22 | |
| 38. Rapelli | 363 | 224 | 222 | 36 | 29 | 27 | 2 | |
| 39. Ragiguda | Included in Echli (CC No.417) | | | | | | | |
| 40. Rela | 384 | 66 | 64 | 9 | - | - | - | |
| 41. Sipanpalli | 387 | 143 | 141 | 25 | - | - | - | |
| 42. Tonder | 440 | 92 | 92 | 16 | 1 | 1 | - | |
| 43. Yermnar | 388 | 458 | 347 | 76 | - | - | - | |
| Total of 43 villages | | 9972 | 7249 | 1619 | 331 | 297 | 34 | |

Partly affected villages from Aheri Tahsil

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|----|---|--|
| 1. Kandoli | 240 | 922 | 791 | 146 | 50 | 48 | 2 | |
| 2. Kordi Kh. | 329 | 133 | 133 | 26 | -- | -- | - | |
| Total | 1055 | 924 | 172 | 50 | 48 | 2 | | |
| G.T. of 45 villages in Aheri Tahsil | 11027 | 8173 | 1791 | 381 | 345 | 36 | | |

List of villages from Etapalli Tahsil under submergence area of Bhopalpattanam project with their population, S.T. Households and No. of S.T. literates

| S. No. | Name of the village | C.C. No. | Population(1981) | | S.T. H.Hs. | S.T. Literates | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------|--------|------------|----------------|------|--------|
| | | | Total | Tribal | | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| <u>Fully covered villages</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Boria | 368 | 147 | 147 | 22 | - | - | - | |
| 2. Chinchoda | 366 | 294 | 294 | 54 | 11 | 11 | - | |
| 3. Gornur | 365 | 110 | 110 | 18 | - | - | - | |
| 4. Jhareguda | 370 | 16 | 16 | 4 | - | - | - | |
| 5. Kasansur | 369 | 141 | 140 | 27 | - | - | - | |
| 6. Palli | 322 | 324 | 312 | 66 | 25 | 23 | 2 | |
| Total of 6 villages | | 1032 | 1016 | 191 | 36 | 34 | 2 | |

Partly covered villages

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----------------------------------------|---|-----|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|----|
| 1. Botanfundli | | 274 | 205 | 196 | 34 | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| 2. Jinjgaon | | 367 | 354 | 333 | 60 | 4 | 4 | - |
| 3. Kedmarra | | 325 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Koyanguda | | 321 | 127 | 127 | 21 | 2 | 2 | - |
| 5. Kudkeli | | 298 | 381 | 300 | 63 | 16 | 16 | - |
| 6. Partampalli | | 324 | 107 | 107 | 19 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 7. Wateli | | 74 | 186 | 183 | 29 | - | - | - |
| Total 7 villages | | | 1360 | 1246 | 226 | 37 | 37 | 2 |
| Total of 13 villages in Etapalli Tahsil | | | 2392 | 2262 | 417 | 73 | 69 | 4 |
| Grand total of Aheri & Etapalli | | | 13419 | 10435 | 2208 | 454 | 414 | 40 |

The above table clearly indicates that there is heavy concentration of tribals in the area. Other tribes are Halba, Naikpod etc. Taking into consideration, the geographical area and population of the project area, the density of population comes to 32 persons per sq.km. against 204 persons per sq.km. for the State as whole. This clearly indicates that the project area is thinly populated.

Literacy : Male and Female :

It was observed that percentage of literates in the total population of submergence area of Bhopalpattanam project is considerably low as compared to the State. Percentage of literacy among female is still lower. The position of education among the tribals is still worst. The table No.3.1 indicates that out of 10435 tribals in the project area, only 454 (i.e. 4.37 percent) tribals are literate. The table also reveals that

percentage of female literacy is negligible. The survey revealed that out of the total 58 villages under submergence, in as many as 30 villages there were no S.T. persons literate at all. From this, one can imagine the level of education in the project area. The main difficulty in spreading of the education among the tribals of the area is the language barriers. The tribals in that area do not know Marathi and Hindi except their own tribal languages. Similarly, paucity of development of roads and communication in this area kept the people away from the modern civilization.

Source of Livelihood :

The main source of livelihood of the tribals is an agriculture. They are more dependent on unsettled agriculture and allied occupations. More than 90% of the population is dependent on agriculture and allied occupations. Percentage of population engaged in industry sector was observed to be negligible.

(a) Agriculture :

Agriculture is the main source of income in the villages to be affected by the project and more than 90 percent of the population is dependent on agriculture and allied occupations. Paddy is the major crop almost in all the villages. Among the other crops, Rabbi Jawar, Maize, Til etc. are important crops. The survey of the villages revealed that, in most of the villages "Aanewari" of the crops for the last 3 years was ranging between 60 to 80 paise. Fragmentation of land, lack of soil conservation, lack of irrigation, lack of better quality lands, lack of modern technique in agriculture, inaccessibility of area, lack of useful livestock, and lack of education etc. are some of the major problems in agriculture which are required to be faced by the tribals.

(b) Land Holdings :

Land holdings of the tribals in the submergence area of the proposed Bhopalpattanam Hydel Project are small. Inventory of the farmers in the surveyed villages revealed that most of the land holders in the project area are either marginal or small farmers. It was observed that most of them are very poor in land holding and cannot comply with the normal economic conditions. The pressure on cultivable land is high and there is a little scope to expand the area under cultivation. In short it can be stated that more than 90% of the families including landless labourers and small farmers are economically very backward and below the poverty line.

School Facilities :

Educational facilities are very much inadequate in the villages under the submergence of the project area. Out of the 58 villages to be submerged under the project, only 22 villages are having Z.P.primary schools. In rest of the villages there is no education facility at all. There is only one Government P.B.Ashram School in the project area at Perimili. None of the village is having the school run by private Agency. Higher education facility is totally absent in the area.

Road and Communicational :

The project area being located in a forest clad and in an underdeveloped regions of Maharashtra and M.P.States suffers from poor communication and transportation facilities. In many villages there are no approach roads. At present there is no approach road or cart track leading to Dam site directly. Moreover, there does not exist good net work of roads. The villages in the project area are not connected with Tahsil H.Q. by the network of all weather roads. In some villages there are no cart routes even and communication takes place only by path routes. During the rainy season most of the villages remain cut

off and thus in this season the communication and transportation system totally collapses and the villages remain inaccessible. The supply of necessary goods to the people during rainy season also becomes difficult.

Electrification :

Of the total villages under submergence, none of the village is electrified. So far as medical facilities are concerned, it is stated that only one village is having small dispensary which is also inadequate to cater the health requirements of the people.

Drinking Water Facility :

Drinking water supply to the people in the villages is mainly from the traditional sources viz. Nallas, river, dugwells, bore-wells etc. None of the village in the project area is provided with the piped water supply.

In short, the area and the people living therein are very poor, economically, educationally. The development facilities are not reached to them and they are still living in the primitive conditions.

CHAPTER - IV

MAJOR TRIBAL GROUPS IN THE PROJECT AREA

Bhopalpattanam Project area is the most undeveloped region in the whole of Maharashtra State. The tribes residing in the area are mainly Madia Gond, Gond, Halba and Pardhans. Out of these tribal groups in the area, majority of the families are from Madia Gond community. Out of the 58 villages to be affected by the project, concentration of Madia Gonds was found in as many as 40 villages.

(1) Madia Gonds :

Madia Gond is a sub-tribe of Gond main tribe and it has been identified and declared as one of the most "Primitive Tribes" in Maharashtra. As per 1981 Census, the estimated population of Madia Gond in Gadchiroli District is 3004. The word 'Madia' is derived from 'Mara' or a tree. In Marathi also 'Mad' means a tree or forest and, therefore, Madia means forest dwellers.

The Madias are sub-divided into two groups viz. "Bada Madia" and "Chota Madia". The 'Bada Madia' lives in the far off forest on the hills while 'Chota Madia' inhabits on the plains of Bhamragad area. Dining and marriage between these two groups is a taboo. While 'Bada Madia' is indulged with hunting in the forest, 'Chota Madias' are mainly engaged in raising their food requirements.

The Madias are more attractive than any other tribals. They are having good health, physically charming, perfect figure with tender hair and golden brown colour. Both men and women are strong but compared to the men, women are more active and charming.

The Madia Villages :

The Madia village is generally small and comprised of five to ten hamlets. The internal structure of each village is as such that it has its own professional and service groups among themselves. Every Madia village has a headman or Patel who is called "Gaita". He also functions as "Bumic" or religious headman of the village. In the village, the houses of headmen are not built in any special position but those of medicinemen (i.e. the 'Bhagat') can generally be distinguished by the little huts for patients, which are built around their own houses.

On the outskirts of the village, there is the Shrine of the village Goddess and in nearby, there may be a temple of one of the clan-gods. Beyond this, there is the village burial place and cremation ground. One can see the rows of angular big stones on the burial ground which are erected in memory of the dead persons. Higher the importance of the dead person, taller is the stone erected.

The Ghotul :

Every Madia village has a common building called Ghotul. It is a house where unmarried boys and girls assemble in the evening. Through playing and jocking and by free mixing they develop friendship resulting in the selection of partners for marriages..In the Ghotul where there is a separate hut, it is also used for the segregation of menstruating women. Now a days almost in all the villages, the Ghotuls are used as resting places for the visitors. It is also used for social get-together or as a meeting place.

The Houses :

Each house of the Madia Gond stands in its own ground which sometimes is a substantial field. Generally, every house consists of three rooms with thatched or tiled roofs. The first room, which is really built in veranda, is the kitchen. It leads

to second room which is used for slipping purpose. The second room opens into an inner and secret room mostly occupied by a platform for storing grains and other possessions. The houses of the Madia Gonds are clean but are littered with great variety of domestic and agricultural implements. In the houses the men sleep on the small wooden cots while the women sleep on the floor.

Occupations :

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the Madia Gonds in the project area. In the earlier period, they were practising shifting cultivation and axe cultivation. However, now a days majority of the Madia Gond cultivators practise settled cultivation. The main crop grown by the Madias is rice. The other crops include maize, millet, chilly etc. In Madia community women are more hard working compared to the men. The men normally go around the forest for hunting, while women dig earth, pond the rice, grind, build the huts, fell trees and do almost everything for their household. Besides agriculture, the Madias are also engaged in gathering edible roots and fruits and fishing.

There is nothing edible that the Madias will not eat. They eat pigs, goats, fowls, crows, pigeons, bats, rats, ants, snakes, monkeys etc. They eat rice, maize, Kusari, Kodaki, 'Ambil' is their daily food. They have profound knowledge of fruits, roots and tubers in the forest. The children hunt rats, bats, squirrels and other small birds and after roasting them, eat with great delight. The Madias practice fishing with the nets and traps by falling out water from ponds or by poisoning the stream water. Small fishes are roasted with spices and taken with the refreshing juice of Toddy. They do not eat milk or milk products. They chew tobacco.

Implements :

The Madias use different types of implements. The axe is used for ceremonial purposes while the large knife is used to cut the bamboos and young trees. In the forest, they use 'gagra' which is a powerful weapon with longer handle. They also use bows and arrows to kill birds and animals in the jungle. Among the domestic implements, rice-husker is used by the women. The Madias make nice baskets, mats, pans, brooms, etc. from bamboos and grass for their domestic purpose.

Birth :

Delivery of women takes place at home and no special arrangements are made. On the ninth day of the child's birth, the naming ceremony is performed. On that day, the married women give bath to the mother and the child and a feast is given to the women folk on that occasion. They follow a very interesting method for choosing name of the child. A little quantity of rice is tied in a piece of cloth and is held hanging by a string nearby the child. If the child catches the rice and does not leave the grip over it till the time of uttering a particular name, that name is given to the child.

The Dress :

Both the Madia men and women are scantily clad. The men normally wear a lion cloth around their waist and sometimes small turbans on the heads. The women use small lion cloth around their waists and do not cover the above portion of their bodies. The breasts are covered only with the ornaments of beads. They wear a thin brass fillet around their hair when women visit a market, they may tie a small piece of cloth around their breasts. Children are normally naked and only school going children may be seen with clothes.

Marriage :

Child marriage is totally absent among the Madias. Marriage takes place only after puberty. The boys and girls have freedom to select their partners. Marriage by capture, marriage by mutual consent and marriage by service etc. are the common forms of marriages prevalent among them. The women have equal status with the men and they have strong hold in the family. The bride price is paid in terms of cash, paddy, goats etc. At time of marriage ceremony, a carved wooden pillar is kept at the centre of the booth. Polygamy as well as divorce is allowed and widow marriage is also permitted in the Madia Gond Community.

Death :

Among the Madias dead body is generally buried. Stones are heaped on the burial ground where wooden cot, earthen pot with water, small basket with chicken etc. are kept for the departed soul. The carved stone/wooden pillars are erected on the burial place afterwards.

Dance and Music :

The Madias are fond of dancing and they cannot sing a song without dancing. Both boys and girls dance together by keeping their hands on each other's shoulders. While dancing they swing and jump in a rhythmic manner. The dancing is common on all the festivals and it is accompanied by the music of 'Dhol'. The 'Vela' dance is most famous in the Madia Community.

Religion :

The Madias have tendency to attribute personality to every object which influence them at any time. They worship many gods. Their Chief God is 'Persapen' which is worshipped

in the form of spear head or nails. It is stated that these nails are soaked in human blood and are used for getting better harvest. 'Mariate' is worshipped for prevention of diseases and death. They also worship 'Bhiwasena', 'Waghoba' (a tiger God) and 'Tadoba'. Almost on all the occasions and festivals they sacrifice goats or chicken to these dieties. Ancestor worship is common among them.

The Madias celebrate many festivals. 'Dasara' is their important festival. On this occasion they present their offerings to the Ex-Raja of Aheri. They celebrate 'Diwali' by worshipping clan Gods. Similarly, they celebrate 'Rain Festival' (after first rains), Cattle Festival, Sowing Festival and First Food Eating Festival etc.

There are many superstitions among the Madias. They believe that if human blood is offered to the Gods during harvesting period, good yields are expected. They believe in black-magic and for that they consult the 'Bhagat'. Evil spirits are supposed to enter in the body and cause the ailments. They do not milk the cows, plough the earth due to superstitions. Similarly, sounds of some birds also indicate good as well as bad omens for them.

Traditional Panchayat :

The Madias have traditional Panchayat System for deciding their disputes and offences. The Panchayat consists of "the Chaudhari (Karbhari), Mahajan, Gaita and the Panch". The punishment inflicted by the Panchayat consists of feasts and in case of minor offences a fine. The fine is spent on drinking of liquor. The penalty of a serious offence involves three feasts to Panchas and respected people in the villages.

(2) GONDS

Another major tribe in the project area is the Gond. Gond ranks third in the State. This tribe is divided into many sub-groups such as "Raj Gond, Arakh, Agaria, Asur, Bhotola, Gond-Gowari etc." The sub-divisions arise due to the occupations and professions taken by the families in the tribe. The Gonds are further divided into four Sagas or Phratries viz. seven Gods Phratry, six-God phratry, Five God Phratry and Four God Phratry. The Gonds are known by the name as 'Koitur' among themselves.

The Gonds are well built having dark gold, copper brown to black brown skin colour. The men wear dhoti and turban and women wear cotton sari which is firmly tied around the waists. Wearing of 'Choli' is not a traditional part. Women wear ornaments like anklets and armllets of silver. Tatooing on hands and legs is common among the women.

Village Community :

The headman of the village is called 'Patel'. He can demand a day's free service from the villagers on his fields. At the time of ploughing operations, the villagers bring their ploughs and bullocks to his fields and work there for a day. During rains, women of the village either undertake rice plantation or weeds fields of the headman for a day. The Gond houses are built in a traditional fashion of one pattern. The length of the house is generally twice of its width. The houses are having front room, kitchen, living room and lastly small annex at the back with mud walls and thatched roofs.

The Gonds are mainly engaged in agriculture. In order to suppliment their income, they undertake job like wood cutting, agriculture labourer, collection of minor forest produce like

mahuwa, lack, gum etc. Their land holdings are small. They do not practice modern techniques in agriculture due to lack of knowledge. They grow rice, millets and few varieties of pulses.

Life Cycle : Birth :

After starting pains to a pregnant woman, an experienced woman (known as 'suin') attends her. After delivery 'suin' cuts the cord of a baby with an ordinary sickle. Among the Gonds, birth of a child is considered as a blessing of the God. Birth of a male child brings more happiness to them. Pachavi ceremony is performed on the fifth day but the child is named only after 3 to 4 weeks. Untill the rite of beard shaving is not performed, a boy does not get the fullfledged status of an adult member of the society.

M a r r i a g e :

In Gond Community, marriage is celebrated observing marriage rites. Marriage in own clan is not allowed. Marriage by capture, marriage by service, marriage by negotiations and marriage by intrusion are common. Polygamy is permitted but not the polyandry. Paying of bride price is prevalent among them. Divorce and widow marriage is also permissible in Gond Community.

D i e t s :

Like the Madias there is no restriction on their diet as they eat fowls, leef, pork, snakes, lizards, rats, monkeys etc. along with the rice, millets etc. Drinking is an indispensible part of the Gond life.

Social life :

The Gonds observe Community manners in their social life. When the two persons meet, they clap each other in their arms and lean against their shoulders in turn. A young man touches the knees of an elder relative with his fingers and touches the

fingers to his own forehead with gratitude. The traditional Panchayat of the Gonds decide the disputes and offences. The punishment given by the Panchayat for big offences consists of feast and in case of minor cases a fine which is spent on drinking of liquor. If a Gond is arrested and sent to jail, he is not taken back in the tribe until he gives three feasts to the Panchayat.

Dancing and singing constitutes the social amusement and recreation of the Gonds. Their main dance is called "Karma". "Damsa and Dandri" are their other dances. The instruments used at the time of dancing are the 'Dhol', 'Kingri', 'Phara' etc. The Pardhans are their musicians at the time of dancing on the occasions of many festivals like 'Dasara', 'Diwali', 'Pola', 'Nagpanchami' etc.

(3) H A L B A

The Halba is one of the small tribes in the project area. The name 'Halba' might have been derived from the word 'Hal' means a plough. However, this derivation is unknown to the Halbas of the project area. According to the legend, the Halbas in Gadchiroli district are migrated from Bastar district of M.P. to the South and stayed under the protection of the Gond Raja who employed them and gave them the lands. The Halba is said to be a mixed tribe born of irregular alliance between the Oriya Raja and their retainer with the women of household servants.

The tribe is divided into two endogamous divisions viz. 'puraitis' and 'Suraitis'. These groups are further divided into number of exogamous groups. The Halbas call themselves as Suryavanshi Halba and Thakur Halba. In the Halba Tribe, there are limited surnames.

The main occupation of the Halbas in the project area is cultivation and agriculture labourers. Weaving is considered as taboo for them. They do not accept food at the hands of the Pardhan. Rice is their main food. They eat mutton and fish and also dink. They also use bamboo temtraps for catching fishes.

Facing to the North is the peculiarity of the houses of the Halbas. In their houses, there is separate place for worshipping the Gods. The Halbas worship their tribal deities along with the Hindu Gods. They believe in magic and evil spirit. They celebrate 'Tej', 'Herili' and 'Sirata' festivals.

Marriage among them is generally arranged through the friend and relatives. The bride price known as 'Dej' exists among them. Like Gond Divorce and widow marriages are permitted among them. Tattooing has special cultural significance amongst them, especially, at the marriage time. Before the girl leaves her parents' house after marriage, she is tatoood with a view that she should not forget her parents any time. The Halbas generally bury the dead bodies.

The Halbas have their tribal organisation known as "Halba Samaj Mahasabha" at Nagpur consisting of respected elected elder persons from different areas. The Halbas have their traditional panchayat headed by "Mukhya" which decides the disputes. The decision of the Panchayat is final. The Halba tribe has no any relations and affinity with the Halba Koshti Sub-Caste of Koshti Community which is a professional caste of the weavers. Compared to other tribal groups in the project area, the Halbas are slightly better off in their socio-economic conditions.

(4) PARDHANS

The Pardhans in small numbers are also residing in some

of the villages of Bhopalpattanam Project Area. They are musicians and bards of Gonds. They are also guardians of the Gond culture. The Gonds call them to sing and play on certain occasions such as funeral ceremony, community feasts, etc. Their fees for these jobs are traditionally fixed.

The Pardhans are considered an inferior than Gonds. The Pardhans can eat food at the hands of the Gonds, but the Gonds cannot accept the food from the Pardhans. Like the Gonds, the system of exogamous clans and phratries exists in the Pardhan Community.

CHAPTER - V

ASSESSMENT OF LOSSES IN THE PROJECT AREA

This Chapter deals with the economic losses which are likely to be sustained by the people in the project area. Besides the individual losses, public losses such as forest, forest land and forest produce, revenue land, public buildings, public wells and tanks etc. need to be assessed.

In order to get an idea of losses the people in the submergence area of the project, information from the villages were collected. The comprehensive data in respect of the private houses, public houses, private as well as revenue land, forest land and forest produce, private and public wells, public tanks etc. have been collected.

The data collected through the field enquiries was tallied with the information available in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Echampalli Submergence Division, Chandrapur who has already assessed the value of the losses. The methodology adopted by them in calculating the economic losses was appraised of. Thus, the present calculations of economic losses are based on both criterias and the considerations viz. - (a) Local enquiries with the people regarding the present market rates of their properties and (b) The data collected from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Echampalli Submergence Division, Chandrapur.

The general abstract of the economic losses under the head of "Private properties" is presented as under :-

Table No. 5.1

General abstract of private properties in the Project area.

| <u>Sr. No.</u> | <u>Item of the Loss</u> | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>Valuation amount in Rs.</u> |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Private structures/Houses | 5392 Nos. | 1,52,37,854/- |
| 2. | Private lands | 5863.34 Hectares | 2,08,17,519/- |
| 3. | Private wells | 34 Nos. | 3,68,000/- |
| 4. | Private fruit-bearing trees | 1790 Nos. | 2,07,650/- |
| | Total | | <u>3,66,31,023/-</u> |

(1) Private structures/houses :

As stated earlier, valuation of private properties of 58 villages on various counts and aspects has already been attempted by the Public Works Department. Out of the total 58 villages under submergence, 5 villages are uninhabited villages. The total number of private structures in the villages under the submergence area comes to 5392. The cost of these structures was worked out to Rs.152 Lakhs. The Public Works Department of Maharashtra State at Chandrapur attempted the valuation of each structure on the assumption of its type of construction. The rates adopted are as per the prevalent rates and are taken from the C.S.R. of Public Work and Housing Department of Chandrapur Circle in the State. The private structure in the submergence area are categorised as :- (1) Residential houses and (2) Cattle sheds. Out of total 5392 structures, 3181 are the residential houses and the remaining 2211 are the cattle sheds.

Of the total 3181 residential houses, 1871 houses i.e. nearly 59% are thatched huts, 885 (28%) are tiled huts, 267 (8%) are tiled roof houses and only 158 (5%) are masonry work

houses. Villagewise details of residential private houses according to their categories along with the cattle sheds are presented in the separate statement along with the abstract.

Table No. 5.2

The Statement showing villagewise number of houses according to their type in the submergence area of Bhopalpattan Project.

| Sr. No. | Name of the Village | Villagewise No. of houses according to their type | | | | | | Cattle sheds | Grand Total | |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----|--------------|-------------|--|
| | | Thatched huts | Tiled huts | Tiled Houses | Masonry houses | Total Residential houses | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |
| 1. | Akera | Included in Kurumpalli village | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Aldandi | 18 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 37 | 28 | 65 | | |
| 3. | Arenda | 42 | 15 | - | 1 | 58 | 38 | 96 | | |
| 4. | Asha | 6 | 17 | - | 3 | 26 | 14 | 40 | | |
| 5. | Bamanpalli | 80 | 22 | 16 | 6 | 124 | 113 | 237 | | |
| 6. | Baseguda | Included in Echli village | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | Bhangarampetta | 40 | 24 | 22 | 11 | 97 | 68 | 165 | | |
| 8. | Boria | 29 | 4 | - | - | 33 | 20 | 53 | | |
| 9. | Chandra | 51 | 44 | - | - | 95 | 80 | 175 | | |
| 10. | Chaudampalli | 31 | 5 | - | - | 36 | 33 | 69 | | |
| 11. | Chintareva | Included in Chitaweli village | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Chinchoda | 33 | 9 | - | - | 42 | 35 | 77 | | |
| 13. | Chitweli | 16 | - | - | - | 16 | 7 | 23 | | |
| 14. | Damrencha | 93 | 16 | 53 | 30 | 192 | 152 | 344 | | |
| 15. | Dubaguda | 5 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 5 | 11 | | |
| 16. | Echli | 80 | 43 | 45 | 7 | 192 | 188 | 380 | | |
| 17. | Garewada | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | | |
| 18. | Gatepalli | 28 | 11 | - | - | 39 | 31 | 70 | | |
| 19. | Gornur | 32 | 7 | - | - | 39 | 32 | 71 | | |
| 20. | Gurja (Khurd) | 2 | 5 | - | - | 7 | 6 | 13 | | |
| 21. | Jhareguda | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 22. | Jonnawahi | 16 | 2 | - | - | 18 | 13 | 31 |
| 23. | Kachler | 17 | - | 6 | 3 | 26 | 12 | 38 |
| 24. | Kasansur | 43 | 7 | - | - | 50 | 40 | 90 |
| 25. | Kodekasa | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 26. | Kodsepalli | 23 | 26 | 9 | 1 | 59 | 45 | 104 |
| 27. | Koreli (Bk.) | 38 | 41 | 6 | 6 | 91 | 72 | 163 |
| 28. | Kurumpalli | 78 | 75 | 1 | 5 | 159 | 80 | 239 |
| 29. | Lankalguda | Included in Echli village | | | | | | |
| 30. | Madveli | 42 | 22 | - | - | 64 | 47 | 111 |
| 31. | Mandra | 81 | 16 | 28 | 7 | 152 | 90 | 222 |
| 32. | Mannirajaram | 112 | 27 | 24 | 8 | 171 | 108 | 279 |
| 33. | Masumpalli | 32 | 10 | 5 | - | 47 | 62 | 109 |
| 34. | Micheguda | 6 | 5 | - | - | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| 35. | Mudumagdu | 7 | 1 | - | - | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| 36. | Mokela | 19 | 19 | - | - | 38 | 29 | 67 |
| 37. | Nainer | 12 | 11 | 1 | - | 24 | 18 | 42 |
| 38. | Naigudem | 22 | - | - | - | 22 | 14 | 36 |
| 39. | Palley | 30 | 30 | - | - | 61 | 43 | 104 |
| 40. | Palekasa | Included in Kodsepalli village | | | | | | |
| 41. | Palli | 58 | 22 | 1 | - | 81 | 45 | 126 |
| 42. | Parli | 7 | 1 | - | - | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| 43. | Permili | 124 | 35 | 31 | 39 | 229 | 95 | 324 |
| 44. | Rapelli | 38 | 23 | - | 4 | 65 | 41 | 106 |
| 45. | Ragiguda | Included in Echli village | | | | | | |
| 46. | Rela | 8 | - | 2 | - | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| 47. | Sipanpalli | 23 | 11 | 5 | - | 39 | 30 | 69 |
| 48. | Tonder | 14 | - | 3 | 2 | 19 | 15 | 34 |
| 49. | Yermnar | 51 | 50 | - | 2 | 103 | 57 | 160 |
| 50. | Botanfandi | 35 | 34 | - | 2 | 71 | 35 | 106 |
| 51. | Jinjgaon | 48 | 20 | - | - | 68 | 56 | 124 |
| 52. | Kandoi | 100 | 80 | - | 10 | 190 | 82 | 272 |
| 53. | Kedmara | 39 | 14 | - | - | 53 | 39 | 92 |
| 54. | Koreli (Khurd) | 34 | - | 7 | - | 41 | 31 | 72 |
| 55. | Koyanguda | 16 | 13 | - | - | 29 | 29 | 58 |
| 56. | Kudkelli | 57 | 42 | - | 3 | 102 | 55 | 157 |
| 57. | Paratampalli | 8 | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| 58. | Wateli | 40 | 9 | - | - | 49 | 38 | 87 |
| Total | | 1871 | 885 | 267 | 158 | 3181 | 2211 | 5392 |

A B S T R A C T

TYPEWISE PRIVATE STRUCTURES ALONG WITH THEIR VALUATION IN THE SUBMERGENCE AREA OF

BHOPALPATTANAM PROJECT

| No. | Thatched Huts | | Tiled Huts | | Tiled Houses | | Missionary Houses | | Total Resident-tial houses | | Cattle Shets | | Grand Total | |
|------|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------------------|------|----------------------------|------|--------------|------|-------------|--|
| | Cost in Rs. | No. | Cost in Rs. | No. | Cost in Rs. | No. | Cost in Rs. | No. | Cost in Rs. | No. | Cost in Rs. | No. | Cost in Rs. | |
| 1871 | 2777450/- | 885 | 4317800/- | 267 | 2282900/- | 158 | 4867191/- | 3181 | 14245341/- | 2211 | 2524950/- | 5392 | 16770291/- | |
| | 59% | 28% | | 8% | | 5% | | 100% | | 41% | | | 100% | |
| | } | | } | | } | | } | | } | | } | | | |
| | 87% | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The analysis of the data presented in the above statement reveals that about 59% residential houses are thatched huts. This clearly indicates the poor economic conditions of the people in the project area. The proportion of the thatched huts as well as tiled huts taken together works out to 87%. The masonry work houses and tiled roof houses form only 13%.

The percentage of cattle sheds in the total structures is 41%. The total cost of these cattle sheds is worked out to Rs.25 Lakhs which is based on the information gathered from the village functionaries and the local sources.

(2) Private Lands :

Bhopalpattanam project is purely a hydel one and is not meant for irrigation purpose. As such, the data regarding private land consisting of both - (a) irrigated and (b) unirrigated lands is not collected separately for each category. However, during the field enquiries, an attempt is made to gauge the extent of irrigated area in the project. It is revealed that the area irrigated is meagre. The total cultivable land from 58 villages likely to be submerged is to the extent of 5863.34 hectares, the cost of which is fixed at Rs.208 Lakhs. The cost is calculated as per the types of soils existing in the area and the rates are reckoned ranging between Rs.3,000/- to Rs.4,000/- per hector. The rate seems to be very low. It is, therefore, necessary to review the present rates at the time of actual acquisition of the private lands. The payment to the individual person will have to be made according to the then prevailing rates of the time plus additional value to be added to it.

(3) Private wells :

The analysis of the data collected through the field enquiries revealed that there are only 34 private wells situated

in 14 villages. In the remaining villages, there are no private wells. This situation can highlight the extent of irrigation possible with these number of wells. The details of the wells under submergence area is presented in Table No.5.3.

Table No. 5.3

Private Wells

Details of Villagewise number of wells and their cost in rupees under submergence area of Bhopalpattanam Project.

| Sr. No. | Name of the Village | No. of wells | Type of wells | Cost in Rs. |
|---------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Asha | 1 | Kaccha | 10,000/- |
| 2. | Bamanpalli | 2 | Kaccha | 20,000/- |
| 3. | Bhangarampatta | 4 | Kaccha | 40,000/- |
| 4. | Chinchoda | 1 | Kaccha | 5,000/- |
| 5. | Kasansur | 1 | Open well | 8,000/- |
| 6. | Kunumpalli | 1 | Kaccha | 8,000/- |
| 7. | Dumrencha | 6 | 5 No.Kaccha 1 No.Pacca | 60,000/- |
| 8. | Madvelli | 2 | 1 No.Kaccha 1 No.Pacca | 28,000/- |
| 9. | Mannergaram | 4 | 3 No.Pacca 1 No.Kaccha | 73,000/- |
| 10. | Modumadgu | 1 | Kaccha open | 8,000/- |
| 11. | Permili | 3 | 1 No.Pacca 2 No.Kaccha open | 41,000/- |
| 12. | Tondel | 1 | Kaccha | 8,000/- |
| 13. | Echali | 5 | Kaccha | 24,000/- |
| 14. | Jinjagaon | 2 | 1 Open well 1 Open pacca well | 35,000/- |
| Total | | 34 | | 3,68,000/- |

The table No.5.3 indicates that the economic losses involved on account of submergin of the 34 private wells is

Rs. 3.68 Lakhs. The present valuation of the private wells has been attempted on the basis of rates worked out by the P.W.D.Chandrapur Circle. The rates worked out by the P.W.D. are based on depths, diameters and type of construction of wells adopted by the concerned people. The present rates need to be revised.

(4) Fruit bearing trees :

The field enquiries conducted by the Institute reveals that the total number of private fruit bearing trees coming under the submergence area comes to 1740 having different types of trees, such as, "mango, lemon, tad and chinch etc." The other species include coconut, mahua, kaju, orange, bor etc. The valuation of the private fruit bearing trees has been attempted on the basis of the present market rates quoted by the village functionaries and on the basis of data gathered from the Office of P.W.D.Chandrapur Circle. The total cost of these trees comes to Rs.2.07 Lakhs. Villagewise picture of the fruit bearing trees in the project area is presented in Table No.5.4.

Table No. 5.4

Different kinds of trees in the villages to be submerged under Bhopalpattanam Project.

| Sr. No. | Name of village | Kinds of private fruit bearing trees | | | | | Total |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | Mango | Tad | Chinch | Lemon | Others | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Akera | 6 | 7 | - | 5 | - | 18 |
| 2. | Aldandi | 4 | 24 | - | 2 | 6 | 36 |
| 3. | Arenda | 8 | - | - | 5 | 5 | 18 |
| 4. | Asha | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | - | 11 |
| 5. | Bamanpalli | - | 21 | - | - | - | 21 |
| 6. | Baseguda | Included in Echli village | | | | | |
| 7. | Bhangarampeth | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | - | 20 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|
| 8. Boria | | 6 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 10 |
| 9. Chandra | | 1 | 13 | 2 | 7 | - | 23 |
| 10. Choudampalli | | 4 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 9 |
| 11. Chintareu | | Included in Chitaweli | | | | | |
| 12. Chinchoda | | 15 | 29 | 4 | 3 | - | 51 |
| 13. Chitweli | | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 4 |
| 14. Damrencha | | 46 | 219 | 32 | 5 | 43 | 345 |
| 15. Duhaguda | | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| 16. Echli | | 59 | 169 | 26 | 26 | 105 | 385 |
| 17. Garewada | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18. Gatepalli | | 1 | 17 | 3 | 2 | - | 23 |
| 19. Gornur | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20. Gurja (Khurd) | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 6 |
| 21. Jhareguda | | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| 22. Jonnawahi | | - | 20 | 3 | - | - | 23 |
| 23. Kachler | | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 24. Kasanur | | 9 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 39 |
| 25. Kodekasa | | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 5 |
| 26. Kodsepalli | | 3 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 24 |
| 27. Koreli (Bk) | | 9 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 13 |
| 28. Kurumpalli | | 13 | - | - | 7 | - | 20 |
| 29. Lankalguda | | Included in Echli village | | | | | |
| 30. Madvelli | | 17 | - | - | 11 | - | 28 |
| 31. Mandra | | 4 | - | - | 11 | - | 15 |
| 32. Mannerajaram | | 33 | 20 | - | 25 | 19 | 97 |
| 33. Masumpalli | | 6 | - | - | 5 | - | 11 |
| 34. Micheguda | | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 5 |
| 35. Mudumodgu | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 36. Mokela | | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| 37. Nainer | | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 38. Naigudem | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 39. Palley | | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| 40. Palekasa | | - | 7 | - | 2 | - | 9 |
| 41. Palli | | 3 | - | - | 10 | 19 | 32 |
| 42. Parli | | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 43. Permili | | 16 | - | - | 33 | 2 | 51 |
| 44. Rapelli | | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | - | 14 |
| 45. Ragiguda | | Included in Echli village | | | | | |
| 46. Rela | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 47. Sipanpalli | | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| 48. Tonder | | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| 49. Yermnar | | 13 | - | - | 7 | - | 20 |
| 50. Botanfandi | | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| 51. Jinjgaon | | 18 | 22 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 60 |
| 52. Kandodi | | 16 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 42 | 78 |
| 53. Kedmara | | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 5 |
| 54. Koreli (Khurd) | | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 |
| 55. Koyanguda | | 5 | 1 | 3 | 9 | - | 18 |
| 56. Kudkelli | | 56 | - | - | 5 | 1 | 62 |
| 57. Paratampalli | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 58. Wateli | | 4 | 10 | - | - | 2 | 16 |
| Total | | 399 | 660 | 107 | 233 | 291 | 1790 |

The analysis of the data in Table No.5.4 brings out that more than 30% of fruit bearing trees are of Tad species followed by Mango, Lemon and Chinch. The cost of the fruit bearing trees is worked out on the basis of the local rates quoted by the village functionaries and the local sources ranging from Rs.100/- for Tad and Lemon to Rs.200/- for mango and chinch species. The cost of other categories is computed

on the basis of the rates ranging between Rs.50/- to Rs.200/- depending upon the importance of the tree.

In conclusion, it can be said that the economic losses on account of private properties covered under all the categories works out to Rs.366 Lakhs which forms less than 2% in the total economic losses in the project.

| <u>Total Losses</u> | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <u>Rs.in Lakhs</u> |
| (i) Private properties | 152.00 |
| (ii) Private land | 208.00 |
| (iii) Private well | 3.68 |
| (iv) Fruit bearing trees | 2.07 |
| Total | ----- 365.75 ===== |

CHAPTER - VI

THE LOSS OF FOREST LAND AND FOREST PRODUCE, REVENUE LAND AND OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTIES IN THE PROJECT AREA

This Chapter deals with the economic losses on account of public properties, including forest land and forest produce, revenue land and other public properties like public buildings, tanks, wells etc.

F O R E S T

The project mostly engulfs the forest area to the extent of 29429 hectares out of 42458 hectares to be submerged. The percentage of the forest area to the total works out to 70%. This indicates the predominance of the forest in the submergence area. The remaining land falls under the category of cultivable lands consisting of private and public agencies.

The villagewise picture of forest lands and the cost thereof is presented in Table No. 6.1.

Table No. 6.1

Details of Forest Land to be submerged under Bhopalpattanam Project and its amount of valuation.

| Sr. No. | Name of the Village | Forest land in hectares | Valuation (Amount in Rs.) |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Arenda | 1598.36 | 39,91,375.00 |
| 2. | Bamanpalli | 479.46 | 11,88,030.00 |
| 3. | Bhangarampetta | 576.67 | 14,41,675.00 |
| 4. | Boria | 644.90 | 16,12,250.00 |
| 5. | Chinchoda | 786.64 | 19,66,600.00 |
| 6. | Damrencha | 431.23 | 10,78,075.00 |
| 7. | Duhaguda | 498.86 | 12,46,150.00 |
| 8. | Echali | 1222.68 | 30,57,200.00 |
| 9. | Garewada | .20 | 760.00 |

| Sr. No. | Name of the Village | Forest land in hectors | Valuation (Amount in Rs.) |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 10. | Gatepalli | - Nil - | |
| 11. | Gurja | 886.40 | 22,16,000.00 |
| 12. | Jhareguda | - Nil - | |
| 13. | Jonnawahi | - Nil - | |
| 14. | Kachler | 336.33 | 8,40,825.00 |
| 15. | Kodekasa | 332.75 | 8,06,875.00 |
| 16. | Kodsepalli | 1101.00 | 27,52,500.00 |
| 17. | Koreli (Bk.) | 1796.25 | 44,90,625.00 |
| 18. | Kurumpalli | 1606.58 | 40,26,559.00 |
| 19. | Madvelli | 937.81 | 23,44,505.00 |
| 20. | Mandra | 758.02 | 18,95,050.00 |
| 21. | Mannerajaram | 435.76 | 5,66,792.00 |
| 22. | Masumpalli | 748.95 | 18,72,375.00 |
| 23. | Michegudu | 1.50 | 3,750.00 |
| 24. | Modumadgu | - Nil - | - Nil - |
| 25. | Mokela | - Nil - | - Nil - |
| 26. | Nainer | 1.02 | 2,550.00 |
| 27. | Naigudem | - Nil - | - Nil - |
| 28. | Palley | 412.15 | 10,30,375.00 |
| 29. | Parli | - Nil - | - Nil - |
| 30. | Permili | 689.07 | 17,22,675.00 |
| 31. | Rapelli | - Nil - | - Nil - |
| 32. | Rela | 331.81 | 8,29,525.00 |
| 33. | Sipanpalli | 1726.72 | 43,16,800.00 |
| 34. | Yermnar | 1665.59 | 41,63,975.00 |
| 35. | Botan Fundi | 951.05 | 23,77,625.00 |
| 36. | Jinjgaon | 859.59 | 20,33,125.00 |
| 37. | Kandoli | 1611.08 | 40,27,700.00 |
| 38. | Kedmara | 1237.43 | 31,61,075.00 |
| 39. | Koreli (Khurd) | 1129.79 | 28,24,475.00 |

| Sr. No. | Name of the Village | Forest land in hectors | Valuation (Amount in Rs.) |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 40. | Koyanguda | .48 | 1,200.00 |
| 41. | Kudkeli | 1309.88 | 42,23,666.00 |
| 42. | Paratampalli | 825.85 | 20,69,625.00 |
| 43. | Wateli | 1314.94 | 32,87,350.00 |
| Total | | 29,249.00 | 7,34,69,732.00 |

The Table No.6.1 reveals that the total forest area to be submerged under the project is came to be 29,249 hectors and the likely loss of the forest land as per the prevailing market rate works out to Rs.734 Lakhs.

FOREST PRODUCE

The forest in the project area is one of the best teak forest in the country. The species found in the forest include best quality teak, Bija, Ain and other miscellaneous species. From the forest area under submergence, the yields of timber and other valuable material is estimated to the extent of 4,50,125 c.mtrs.and that of fuel beats is 15,43,221 costing Rs.194.15 crores. The cost of extraction of those forest produce is estimated at Rs.12.86 crores. The income from other minor forest produce is also not negligible. The above estimated economic loss has been calculated by the Conservator of Forest, South Chanda Division, Chandrapur.

In addition, the proposed project will involve the loss of abode of wild animals viz.six tigers, 12 panthors, many deers, bears, bisons, nil gais etc.in the forest area. They will have to go in search of other abode.

REVENUE LAND

Revenue land to the tune of 6,671.61 hectors from all

the villages will be submerged under Bhopalpattanam project. The revenue lands are mainly used for grazing of cattles and other public purposes. The cost of these lands is worked out to Rs.1.74 crores.

PUBLIC PROPERTIES

Public properties include Musafir Bungalows constructed by the villagers, temples and also any other such structures which is used for common use of the villagers. The survey undertaken in the submergence area revealed that there are in all 26 such type of public properties and the cost of these properties works out to Rs.61,214. The details of the public properties is given in Table No.6.2 below.

Table No. 6.2

Table showing the details of public properties in the villages coming under submergence area of Bhopalpattanam Project.

| Sr. No. | Name of the village | Type of property | Valuation amount in Rs. |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Asha | Musafir Bunglow | 1,115.00 |
| 2. | Bamanpalli | " | 2,020.00 |
| 3. | Bhangarampetta | House of village | 2,043.00 |
| 4. | " | Rest House of village | 2,329.00 |
| 5. | Boria | Musafir Bunglow | 2,194.00 |
| 6. | Chinchoda | " | 2,118.00 |
| 7. | Echali | " | 910.00 |
| 8. | Baseguda) Ragiguda) | Temple | 1,127.00 |
| 9. | Lankalguda | Temple (2 Nos.) | 2,487.00 3,763.00 |
| 10. | Kachler | Musafir Bunglow | 1,130.00 |
| 11. | Kasansur | " | 2,150.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 12. | Kodsepalli) Palekasa) | Musafir Bunglow | 2,857.00 |
| 13. | Koreli (Bk.) | " | 2,742.00 |
| 14. | " | Bunglow built by villagers | 6,100.00 |
| 15. | Kurumpalli | Public House | 3,094.00 |
| 16. | Mandra | " | 1,553.00 |
| 17. | Nainer | Musafir Bunglow | 1,395.00 |
| 18. | Palley | " | 2,204.00 |
| 19. | Parmili | Temp le | 622.00 |
| 20. | Yermnar | Public House | 1,175.00 |
| 21. | Jijagaon | Musafir Bunglow | 1,952.00 |
| 22. | Kandoli | Musafir Bunglow Balwadi Centre | 8,321.00 2,326.00 |
| 23. | Padtampalli | Musafir Bunglow | 1,463.00 |
| 24. | Watoli | " | 2,044.00 |
| Total | | | Rs. 61,214.00 |

Zilla Parishad Properties

As per the provisions under Public Utility and Development Services, the Zilla Parishad Gadchiroli has provided some structures like school buildings, grampanchayat offices, hostels etc. including open lands for play grounds and other public uses, in some of the villages of the project area. The field enquiries reveals that there are 23 such type of properties from 12 villages of the submergence area and the cost thereof worked by the P.W.D.Z.P.Gadchiroli comes to Rs. 5.78 Lakhs.

Public Wells

Under the Health Programmes of the Government, some villages in the project area are provided with drinking water

wells including one tube well and three bore wells. The total number of those wells is 15 and the cost of these wells comes to Rs.3.00 Lakhs, the details of the Government wells is given in Table No.6.3. The remaining villages are not having Government wells.

Table No. 6.3

Details of Government Wells in the Project Area

| Sr. No. | Name of the village | No. and Type of the well | Amount in Rs. |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Asha | Pucca well | 30,000.00 |
| 2. | Kodsepalli | 2 Nos. 1 pucca 1 bore well | 40,000.00 |
| 3. | Tonder | Pucca well | 25,000.00 |
| 4. | Vermnar | Bore well | 15,000.00 |
| 5. | Micheguda | Pucca well | 20,000.00 |
| 6. | Botanfundi | Bore well | 20,000.00 |
| 7. | Kandoli | 7 Nos. 6 pucca 1 bore well | 1,40,000.00 |
| 8. | Wateli | Pucca well | 20,000.00 |
| Total | | | Rs. 3,10,000.00 |

Public Works and Roads

While fixing the M.W.L. of reservoir of Bhopalpattanam Project, the part of Allapalli Bhamragad road will come under the submergence area for quite a big length and at the place near Permili village, it needs to be diverted vis-Kandoli. Moreover, the major bridge on river Bundia will also go under the submergence and hence that length (length of the bridge) will have to be shifted to the up-stream i.e. above M.W.L. The costs of these roads including cross drainage works in pieces

are worked out to Rs.36.67 Lakhs by P.W.Department. This amount does not include the cost of additional length of roads required for diversion and crossing. That will be calculated only after finalization of new roads alignment by Public Works and Housing Department.

Local Tanks (Bodies)

Survey of the villages under the submergence area reveals that out of the 58 villages, 8 villages are having eight tanks (Bodies). The cost of these tanks works out to Rs.30 Lakhs. These tanks are either vested with the Z.P.or with the Gram Panchayat for drinking water and irrigation purposes.

Forest Quarters

To maintain large area of the forest in the proposed Bhopalpattanam Project area, Forest Department has constructed some quarters, Rest Houses and Labour Sheds along with the Inspection Huts for Officers who inspect the various activities undergoing in the forest. The total number of these structures are 32 and the cost worked out by the Forest Department is to the tune of Rs.4.41 Lakhs. The details of Forest Quarters in the villages under the submergence area are given in Table No. 6.4.

Table No. 6.4

Details of Forest Quarters under submergence area of Bhopalpattanam Project

| Sr. No. | Name of the village | Type of property and its number | Valuation amount in Rs. |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Garewada | 1 No.Forest Quarter | 32,211.00 |
| 2. | Kodsepalli | 2 Nos.Forest Quarters | 14,894.00 |
| 3. | Koreli | 3 Nos.Forest Quarters | 27,034.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 4. Mandra | 1 No. Forest Quarter | | 57,586.00 |
| 5. Mannerajaram | 5 Nos. Forest Quarter | | 75,677.00 |
| 6. Nainer | 1 No. Forest Quarter | | 1,631.00 |
| 7. Palli | 1 No. Forest Quarter | | 2,857.00 |
| 8. Sipanpalli | 2 Nos. Labour Quarters | | 41,677.00 |
| 9. Asha | 4 Nos. Labour Quarters | | 55,965.00 |
| 10. Chinchoda | 3 Nos. Guard Quarters | | 5,009.00 |
| 11. Kandoli | Forest Quarters) Labour Quarters) Inspection huts) | 5 Nos. | 1,07,295.00 |
| 12. Kudkelli | 4 Nos. Forest Quarters | | 19,360.00 |
| Total | 32 Quarters | Rs. | 4,41,196.00 |

Assessment of Mineral Resources

As per the available records, it can be said that the mineral resources of economic significance are not available in the reservoir area of Bhopalpattanam project. The granite gneisses is the most prevalent rock in the area. Other types of rocks are limited in extent. The granite rocks in the area contain quartzs and felspar as the main mineral and biotite as common accessory. The other minor minerals include clobite, zircon, epiotte, hypartnene etc. The gneisses of the granite may be useful as building stores and as road metal.

Thus, briefly it can be stated that the loss due to submergence of the public properties is very tremendour which amounts to Rs. 216.91 Crores, the percentage of loss under public properties amongst the total loss (i.e. loss of private and public properties taken together) is 98%.

Total Losses

| | <u>Rs. in Lakhs</u> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Forest | 734.00 |
| (ii) Forest Produce | 1,286.00 |
| (iii) Forest Materials | 19,415.00 |
| (iv) Revenue Land | 174.00 |
| (v) Public properties | 0.61 |
| (vi) Z.P. properties | 5.78 |
| (vii) Public wells | 3.10 |
| (viii) Public Works and Roads | 36.67 |
| (ix) Local Tanks | 30.00 |
| (x) Forest Quarters | 4.41 |
| Total Rs. | <u>21,691.00</u> |

CHAPTER - VII

OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS

On the basis of socio-economic study of the project dealt with in the previous Chapters, following few conclusions are derived :-

(1) No administrative approval has yet been received from Government to this project. And as such the actual work of construction of Bhopalpattanam project has not yet been started. Under such circumstances, it is not known when the project is likely to be taken up and what will be the controlling level of the reservoir at that time. Moreover, it is also not known whether the project will be actually taken up or not.

(2) The people in the villages under the submergence are tribals who are most backward both socially and economically. They are forest dwellers. They appear to be happy in the present environment and they do not want any drastic change in their present life.

(3) The data collected through family schedules for 514 families from the selected six villages in the project area reveals that most of the people shows least tendency towards migration to the places of rehabilitation. Out of the total 514 families, 213 families (41%) expressed their negative opinion about execution of this project. They do not want any change in their present habitates, 241 (47%) families expressed that they should be rehabilitated within the same taluka where they are living, 58 families (11%) expressed their views that if it is not possible to rehabilitate them within the same taluka, they should be rehabilitated only in adjoining talukas of their present taluka. Only one family showed its willingness for rehabilitation anywhere within the district while another one

family ready to accept rehabilitation outside the district.

The reasons of unwillingness of most of the people for migration from their present villages are :-

- (a) Non-availability of forest environment in other places to which they are very much acclimatised.
- (b) Fear in the minds of the people in getting exact proportion of holding than what they have in actual possession.
- (c) Availability of bare subsistence in the forest by way of hunting and fishing, collecting fruits and roots etc.
- (d) Fear of ethnocide etc.

In the opinion of social workers in the project area execution of this project will result into irreparable losses of the valuable forest and mineral wealth in the area and scenic beauty of the area. Moreover, there will be ethnocide of the tribe people as their ethno-cultural identity will not be preserved after rehabilitation. They think that the tribal people will loose more than what they will actually get after completion of the project. In their opinion, the socio-economic conditions of the tribal people in the area will be worst than before.

The study of losses anticipated due to submergence of private and public properties leads to the conclusion that the total of losses will be worth Rs.220.58 Crores which is tremendous. Out of this total loss, the cost of loss of private properties is Rs.3.60 crores. Of the total value of public properties, value of the forest produce and cost of its extraction alone is Rs. 207.02 Crores which amounts to 95%. Brief description of itemwise losses (quality and value) is presented in the abstract given below :-

A b s t r a c t

Itemwise quantity and value of the loss

| Sr. No. | Name of the item | Quantity | Amount of valuation (Rs.in Lakhs) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | House valuation | 5392 Nos. | 152.38 |
| 2. | Fruit bearing trees | 1790 Nos. | 2.08 |
| 3. | Private land | 5863.34 Hect. | 208.18 |
| 4. | Private well | 34 Nos. | 3.68 |
| 5. | Public property | 26 Nos. | 0.61 |
| 6. | Revenue land | 6671.61 Hect. | 174.75 |
| 7. | Public Works and Housing roads | Part of Allapalli Bhamraga and a bridge | 36.67 |
| 8. | Zilla Parishad property | 23 Nos. | 5.79 |
| 9. | Government well | 12 Nos. | 3.10 |
| 10. | Irrigation Tank | 8 Nos. | 30.00 |
| 11. | Forest land | 29249 Hect. | 734.70 |
| 12. | Forest Quarter | 32 Nos. | 4.41 |
| 13. | Forest produce | Wood-4.50,125 C.M. Fuel bits 15,43,221 Nos. | 19,415.83 1,286.05 |
| 14. | Extraction cost of forest produce | " | |
| | Total | | 22,058.23 |

Construction of the project is estimated to cost Rs.402.94 Crores and is likely to give a return of 10.58% at the end of 10 years after its completion. Thus the cost of construction of the Dam and the value of losses together will cost more than Rs.623 Crores at the present rate. According to the expert's opinion, the project would cost more than Rs.1,000 crores by the time it is completed. The work of rehabilitation of the people is quite heavy task and the action to make it

successful will require tremendous efforts on the part of the implementing machinery.

Some of the important benefits to be achieved from the project are mentioned below :-

After completion of the project, some scope exists for the development of industries. The surveys conducted by the Government of India under the programme of "Pre-investment Surveys of Forest Resources", reveals that there are more chances to start forest based industries in the nearby area. Industries like pulp-mill, hard-board, commercial plywood-cum-flush doors, particle boards and match factories etc. can be started near to this area. This will provide an excellent opportunities of employment to the local people.

The project being a hydel one, will supply needed peaking power to both the electricity grid of M.P. and Maharashtra at a cheap rate. M.P. State, at present, is deficient in hydel power for optimum operation of its resources and peaking power is an urgent need of the State. Maharashtra State will get an additional peaking power to meet its urgent need for hydel power. The power would be utilized for lighting purposes and energising the pumping sets of cultivators for irrigation purposes which will result in increase in food production. Lift irrigation would be possible without any reduction in peaking power from the project. Similarly ground-water projects in this zone near the periphery of the reservoir and also in the down-stream areas may improve.

The reservoir would help in the development of fisheries. About 700 metric tonnes of annual fish production is expected every year providing employment to approximately 600 fishermen.

Bhopalpattanam hydol dam will prove an important link if inland navigation develops in Indravati valley between M.P. and Maharashtra.

Thus, ultimately the development in all these sectors, due to the project, will provide large socioeconomic benefits to the local people. However, it must be noted that the country would loose valuable forest wealth minerals and there will be ecological and environmental inbalance in the area. The local people would be at loss by their cultural and social life.

CHAPTER VIII

Rehabilitation of the displaced persons -

... Some Suggestions

1. Having looked into the socio-economic aspects of the problem, it will be worth-while to devise the model rehabilitation programme for the project-affected people. On the basis of the data collected and processed and the opinions expressed by the people affected under the project, certain guidelines may be framed for the model rehabilitation programme of the displaced persons.
2. The Government in Irrigation Department had instructed the Institute to carry out the socio-economic survey of the submergence area of Bhopalpattanam project with the view that the tribal people to be affected should be rehabilitated with preserving their ethnic-cultural identity. With this object in mind, following suggestions are made in connection with their rehabilitation.
3. It is suggested that prior to the establishment of any major hydel or irrigation project in the tribal areas, the views of the tribal people (to be affected) regarding the future project should be given due weightage. The Government should form a machinery to collect detailed information of the families to examine the individual losses and to suggest the measures for their economic rehabilitation on ideal basis. In other words, participation of the affected people is a must in any project if it is to be successful one.
4. Since the work of rehabilitation of displaced persons is an important one and involves the time lag, it is suggested that the posts created for rehabilitation purpose should be manned by the efficient and skillful personnel having integrity and sympathy. The frequent transfers of such personnel are,

therefore, not desirable. They should be retained on a particular project at least for a period of 3 years with certain exceptions.

5. It is suggested that, while designing the project, the officials of rehabilitation Department of the Government should be co-ordinated with the officials of the project designing wing. Similarly, the project report should contain the detailed chapter on the procedure/stages of rehabilitation scheme under the project.

6. It is a fact that the commission of Bhopalpattanam project will involve the colossal loss of the valuable forest. Nearly 2/3rd of the total area to be submerged under the project, is covered under the forest. In terms of value, it can be stated that the loss involved due to submergence of the forest will be to the tune of Rs.200/- crores. The inherent losses on account of environmental disturbances would also be upto the maximum extent. On the background of bringing more and more areas under forest as per the protection of forest policy, these tremendous losses of forest need to be seriously thought of before starting of the project.

7. To speed-up the work of rehabilitation of people on account of various projects, the Government have set up a District Level Resettlement Advisory Committee consisted of M.L.As., M.L.Cs., President of Zilla Parishad and two other nominees of the project affected persons alongwith the concerned Government officials. The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Ettapalli and the Tribal Development Officer of Aheri are not the members of this Committee and as such, it is likely that they may not be involved in the process of rehabilitation.

At present, there is a communication gap between the displaced tribal people and the officers of Revenue Department. It is hoped that the Project Officer and the Tribal Development Officer can bridge up this gap and establish good rapport with the tribal people by extending guidance to the concerned officials in the process of rehabilitation. It is, therefore, suggested that they should be taken up on the committee. This committee should bring out to the notice of the Government if it observes any discrepancy in rehabilitation of the affected tribal families.

8. It is generally observed that the alternative lands given to the displaced persons are located in scattered places. If such a type of allotment of lands is made to the tribal people, they show unwillingness to accept the lands at the places where they feel unsafe and are afraid of harassment by the non-tribal people. Under such circumstances, the actual benefit of the allotted lands goes to the more clever non-tribal people. It is, therefore, suggested that the allotment of alternative lands should be made in such a fashion that at least a group of 25 to 30 displaced families should get the lands at one place within the radius of five kms. from the newly selected Gaothans having grazing facilities, so that they will feel safe and live together and maintain their ethno-cultural identity.

9. Due to ignorance, illiteracy and lack of foresight, the displaced tribals generally prefer cash compensation for their properties which they spent on drinking and on other non-productive purposes. Thus, they lose their lands due to the project on one hand and the compensatory money on the other.

Therefore, it is suggested that as far as possible, the compensation to the displaced tribal families should not be made in cash. Cash compensation should be paid only when the land to be acquired is very small. "Land in lieu of land" should be given to the tribals in the villaves where their relatives are inhabited. By doing so, they will not be degraded to landless labourers and they will maintain their ethno-cultural identity also.

10. At present, the prices of the acquired lands are - determined as per the Government standard rates which are generally less than the market prices. Under such circumstances the poor tribal people are badly affected. It is, therefore, suggested that the compensation to the tribals for their - acquired lands may be given as per the market prices three times more at the time of acquisition of the lands.

11. The various concessions granted by the Government to the project affected persons should be given to them. These concessions are :-

- (a) The displaced persons should be allowed to cultivate their acquired lands till the time of actual submergence on certain conditions.
- (b) The people should be permitted to take useful construction material from their acquired houses without any reduction in the amount of compensation of the houses.
- (c) They should be allowed to remove the constructional material free of cost from Government quarry, Government waste land and forest land etc. for their houses in new Gaathan.

- (d) The supply of house building material such as cement and cement sheets should be made available to them at once.
- (e) The displaced persons should be given the certificates showing that they are the project affected persons, so that they will avail the Government concessions without much disturbances.
- (f) The project affected persons are provided transport by the project authorities to carry their luggages to new Gaothans.
- (g) While securing Government services or obtaining admissions to I.T.I., the wards of the displaced persons should be given special concessions, viz.: relaxation in qualifications and age etc. Atleast one person from each of the affected families should be provided with employment either in Government or in private sector in any capacity considering the capability of the person concerned. Similarly, necessary binding should be made on the executing Institutions and contractors that they must provide work to the personnel from affected families in the project area.

12. The construction work is involved in every project for which the skilled labourers such as masons, plumbers, carpenters electricians etc. are required. It is, therefore, suggested that the suitable personnel from the affected families should be selected for such trades, so that they will have additional income resource. Similarly, the project affected families can raise their income if they are encouraged to undertake the supply of family needs such as vegetables, dairy products poultry etc. to the officials on the project site. ..64

13. It is a fact that most of the tribals (who are illiterate) in the project area are unable to count the notes to be received by way of compensation and it is likely that they may be deceived by the middlemen. To avoid it, it is suggested that as far as possible the payments of the compensation to these people should be made in presence of Project Officers of I.T.D.P., Tribal Development Officers or Managers of Adivasi Co-operative Societies who will safeguard the interest of the illiterate tribals by ensuring the correct amount of money.

14. In order to preserve the ethno-cultural identity of the tribals under the project and to avoid their ethnicide, it is suggested that these people should be rehabilitated on the periphery of the project area only. As most of the tribal people in the submergence area forest dwellers for years together, they have developed a very kin relations with the forest in their day-to-day life. Therefore, their rehabilitation outside the forest means: "Growing fishes outside the water" It is, therefore, suggested that these people should be rehabilitated only on the periphery of the project having forest within the radius of 5 to 10 kms.

15. The colossal loss of forest species on account of submergence of the area, may be recouped with the crash - programme of plantation on Government waste land and denuded forest. This will help to keep the balance of forest vegetation. This programme should be handled with top most priority.

16. Selection of site of new Gaothan for the project - affected persons is of paramount importance in the process of rehabilitation. The selection of site for new gaothan

should be based on availability of water for drinking and other purposes throughout the year either in the locality or in the village boundary. It is, therefore, suggested that unless the Ground Water Survey Department (G.S.D.A.) certifies of striking enough water for the requirement of people in the village, selection of site for new gaathan may not be fixed. Moreover, it is suggested that every new gaathan should have a drinking water well irrespective of the fact whether the acquired gaathan had it or not.

17. In order to provide civics amenities quickly to the displaced persons, the responsibility of construction of approved civics amenities (such as drinking water wells, school buildings, dispensaries, chawadies, bus-stands, cremation grounds, internal and approach roads etc.,) should be entrusted to the project authority itself and not to the Zilla Parishad. The cost involved in these constructions - should be met from the funds of the concerned project. Moreover, in order to meet the expenditure on the civic amenities, there should be a separate "Account Head" with the Resettlement Department. The project affected people will have to be provided with all the civic amenities in new Gaothans. Thus, the job of rehabilitation is tremendous and the action to make it successful will require more tremendous efforts on the part of the implementing authorities.

18. In the proposed new gaothans, taking into account the strength of school going students and eligible children, enough school buildings will have to be irrected. Every new gaathan should have a school building.

19. Moreover, it is a general experience that the teachers in the tribal area do not attend the schools regularly as

they stay elsewhere for want of better quarters, which ultimately affects the quality of education of tribal pupils. Therefore, it is suggested that along-with the construction of school buildings in new gaothans, construction of quarters for teachers may be undertaken simultenously. Similarly, alongwith the construction of dispensary in the central new gaothan, residential quarters for doctors and nurses may be undertaken; so that the displaced persons will get the medical help in time.

20. Chawadi or community centre in tribal village can be utilised for multi-purpose programmes such as a place for running Balwadi, organising panchayat meeting and for holding Government officials. It is, therefore, suggested that in every new gaothan, there should be chawadi for all sided development of the project affected tribal people.

21. In the new gaothan, internal and approach roads should be provided as early as possible. This will facilitate the contact of rehabilitated persons with the outside world. Similarly, it is suggested that in the process of rehabilitation, the displaced persons should be brought to the road side and not the roads should be developed in the remote areas. The affected people should be asked to work on the roads and other similar works. Moreover the areas for play-ground, cattle-sheds, S.T. stand, public latrines and the area for cremation and burial ground etc. for the villages should be earmarked before construction of the residential houses in the new gaothan. This work should be given priority. Rehabilitation of the affected persons should be made before storing of the water in the Dam and displacing the people from their habitates.

22. It is suggested that, in the process of rehabilitation of the displaced persons, a thought to the orphanage accommodation has to be taken into account as they will not get any compensation from the project. The orphans should be provided with free accommodations.

23. It is generally observed that, the emergence of any Government project adds the cash in the hands of the affected persons in the beginning which ultimately proves as miracle. With the cash in hand and many attractions, the tribal people without foresight spend the amount on unwanted and unproductive items. It is, therefore, suggested that for solving the problem of rehabilitation and accommodation of the displaced persons in the new goathans, the Government should not rest content with the mere disbursement of money in cash to the tribals, as they lack the sense of judicious spending. A programme of construction of residential houses alongwith the required amenities for the project affected persons should be managed systematically by the Government as a trustee of public interest. What is needed here is the social approach towards the social problem and that too with deep moral significance.

24. The Madia Gond is the predominant primitive tribe inhabiting in the submergence area of Bhopalpattanam project. They live in isolation at a very low level of literacy and poor economic conditions, according to their own customs and traditions without any contact with outside world. Therefore, in the process of their rehabilitation, very careful steps need to be taken, otherwise, they may be degenerated to any extent resulting into their worst position than ever. Therefore, it is suggested that they should be rehabilitated

only in the areas of their choice, without disturbing their customs and beliefs. Their rehabilitation will have to be completed in the forest only with utmost care.

25. Finally, the crux of the problem of rehabilitation is to ensure that in the process of rehabilitation, the displaced persons should not be down compared to their present position. It is, therefore, suggested that the concerned departments should take utmost care while rehabilitating the displaced persons due to Bhopalpattanam project. It is felt that, if all the aforesaid points are taken into account while rehabilitating the displaced persons, will provide as an ideal - rehabilitation.

26. To provide all the amenities and compensation of the assets etc. must be legally binding on the Government. Therefore, all the protections likely to be provided must be converted into legal provision under law, then only its - implementation will have some force and people will feel sure about it. The time schedule for the work of rehabilitation must be prescribed and it must be followed under legal - provision.

====